

# KING FLIES TO WEST POINT TO REVIEW CADETS

## Albert Is First Monarch Before Whom Battalion Ever Paraded.

### GETS COLUMBIA LL. D. Prince Sees Football Game and Queen Visits Her Official Jeweller.

King Albert flew to West Point yesterday morning and was back at the Waldorf for luncheon. For him the cadets of the United States Military Academy paraded—their first review by a monarch. In the afternoon, abandoning the airplane in favor of a motor car, he went to Columbia University and received the degree of doctor of laws. The King upon his second visit to New York City, was accompanied by his wife, Queen Marie, and their children, Prince Leopold and Princess Marie Louise. The King, upon his second visit to New York City, was accompanied by his wife, Queen Marie, and their children, Prince Leopold and Princess Marie Louise. The King, upon his second visit to New York City, was accompanied by his wife, Queen Marie, and their children, Prince Leopold and Princess Marie Louise.

The King was accompanied to Columbia by the Belgian Ambassador, Baron Edouard de Cartier de Marchienne, with Bill Nye of the Secret Service on the front seat and motor cops clearing the way. His Majesty was met by a throng of cheering Columbia students, who were waving American flags. The King, upon his second visit to New York City, was accompanied by his wife, Queen Marie, and their children, Prince Leopold and Princess Marie Louise.

The ceremony took place in the center of the main reading room, from which study benches had been removed, and beneath a Belgian flag. The trustees and members of the faculty were present. Dr. William H. McCastell was marshal of the trustees and Prof. R. H. Schuyler and Prof. T. R. Powell marshaled the university band and especially invited senior professors.

Visited College as Prince. In conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws, magna cum laude, the university's highest academic honor, President Butler recalled that the King, then a prince, visited Columbia informally twenty years ago. Speaking of Belgium in the war, he said that Germany had altered a treaty of commerce with Belgium. It was not high enough to buy the honor of Belgium or to quiet the clamor of the conscience of the Belgian people.

"Amid the uproar of war, the crash of cannon and the appalling destruction of human life and human monuments, your Majesty was serene, confident and single minded in your devotion to Belgium. Your Majesty was bent upon protecting not only their honor but their independence and their soil. When a gracious word would help that word was forthcoming; when a graceful deed would assist that deed was done. Every day saw the bonds growing closer and tighter that bound your Majesty to the hearts of the people of Belgium. "Such heroic devotion to Belgium by the head of a noble State will fill a place in the world's permanent history. Nothing that any university can do, will add to the significance or increase the importance of that service," but Columbia University, born of the aspirations of free men, bent upon maintaining and extending freedom, with a sympathy as wide as the limits of human knowledge and human conduct, would not be true to itself did it not ask the privilege of association with the supreme service and sacrifice of Belgium and with your Majesty's person, is truly and fully representative of the spirit and resolve of that devoted people. "To that and I ask that your Majesty accept membership in this university as Doctor of Laws, magna cum laude, together with these tokens, so that hereafter whenever the history of Belgium and its ruling house be written the name of this university may be associated with it and to the further end that this university shall have its share in the pride and satisfaction with which the people of Belgium and its King will forever be regarded by grateful generations to come."

King Accept Degree. The King, upon receiving the parchment from Dr. Butler and having the hood of the doctorate placed across his arm, replied:

"I feel deeply the sympathetic way in which you have received us here to-day. I express my sincere thanks to the president and the board of trustees of the University of Columbia for the very kind speech which I have just heard by the honor which has just been conferred upon me. Nothing could give me more pride than to receive the degree from Columbia, the largest and one of the oldest universities in the country. This exceptional center of culture has taken a permanent part in the development of the American nation in both aspects of its splendid genius. May its prosperity continue to progress in the future for the greatest benefit of all the people."

On the way to the university King Albert traversed Fifth avenue and Central Park and on the return rode down Riverside Drive as far as Seventy-second street, but the party went so fast that comparatively few persons could catch the military figure in the leading car. Although the King did not retire until 3 A. M. yesterday he was up soon after 6 and by 8:30 o'clock was in the motor car, with the King, Queen Marie, Prince Leopold, and Princess Marie Louise, when the visitor sailed over the city on October 4. Count d'Oultremont and Nye, the secret service man, rode up the river with the King. Others of the party went on a special train. The King, upon his second visit to New York City, was accompanied by his wife, Queen Marie, and their children, Prince Leopold and Princess Marie Louise.

eyes were alight and exclamations of pleasure escaped him when the West Point Battalion swept past. At the end of the review he addressed them, saying:

High Praise for Cadets. "It is to me a great pleasure to meet you and visit this celebration school. Allow me to express my feeling of admiration for the numerous officers of this school who fought so gallantly in France and Belgium. They have taken a large share in the training of the splendid troops who went to Europe to fight for freedom and a decided victory. "I pay a tribute of deep respect to the memory of those who have fallen. May their example live among us all. In all the course of history the American army is the most striking example of a force always springing right and just causes. During this war, by personal experience, I was able to realize how thoroughly every officer and soldier was convinced of the ideal for which he fought. This feeling makes an army invincible. "I have heard European military authorities say that the officers trained at West Point were the best trained in the world. Such schools give a nation men of high education devoted to their civil and military duties. Every country wishes to see the example of the American army. I wish you all successful careers and happiness."

King Albert made Gen. MacArthur a commander of the Order of the Crown, a knight of the Order of Leopold, an Officer of the Crown, Capt. Charles Gerhardt a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold and First Lieut. Pitt F. Carl a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown. The seaplane brought the party back to the Eighty-sixth street landing stage at 1:10 P. M. and returned to the Waldorf for luncheon. The King, upon his second visit to New York City, was accompanied by his wife, Queen Marie, and their children, Prince Leopold and Princess Marie Louise.

Reception With Music in Fifth Avenue Home. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a reception with music to the King and Queen at their Fifth Avenue home, 640 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The King, upon his second visit to New York City, was accompanied by his wife, Queen Marie, and their children, Prince Leopold and Princess Marie Louise.

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Queen Visits Jeweller. Queen Elizabeth, wearing a dark plush coat with a light gray fur and a dark toque, motored up the avenue in the morning. The King, upon his second visit to New York City, was accompanied by his wife, Queen Marie, and their children, Prince Leopold and Princess Marie Louise.

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She was received at the American Art Galleries by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Harry Whitney, Mrs. Charles C. Church, William Henry Adams, John Claflin, representing a committee of American women who are encouraging Belgian art and artists here; by representatives of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, including John Claflin, representing a committee of American women who are encouraging Belgian art and artists here; by representatives of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, including John Claflin, representing a committee of American women who are encouraging Belgian art and artists here.

The Kaiser's flag which the Queen saw was exhibited by the Countess de Ledeberg, who was awakened on the morning of November 9 last in her castle at Eyden, Holland, by a Dutch officer who told her that the Kaiser had fled from Germany and was in the forest near the Dutch border.

The Dutch officer told the banner from the royal coat of arms, a lion rampant, orange and black, is about 10 feet square, bears the German cross with the Hohenzollern coat of arms and the date "1918." The flag Poch would have longed to recover," the Countess said. Some one asked her if she spoke to the Kaiser.

"I, a Belgian, would speak to him!" she exclaimed, indignantly. After luncheon in the Waldorf the Queen received Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kessler and decorated Mrs. Kessler with the Medal of Elizabeth in appreciation of her work with her husband for the relief of war sufferers, especially the blind. After returning from Columbia, the King, upon his second visit to New York City, was accompanied by his wife, Queen Marie, and their children, Prince Leopold and Princess Marie Louise.

King Albert, after attending an 8 o'clock mass at the Church of St. Albert in West Forty-seventh street, King Albert will go to Oyster Bay and visit the grave of Theodore Roosevelt. Queen Elizabeth will go to the church two hours later and then to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Davidson at Glen Cove to meet Red Cross workers.

At 6 o'clock the King will give a luncheon at the Waldorf, at 3 P. M. will meet the Belgian delegation to the International Trade Conference, and at 3:30 will receive officers of the New York branch of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

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station by Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall, and escorted to the house set aside for their use. The King will address the Senate at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and the House of Representatives half an hour later. The Queen will be conducted to the galleries for the formalities. During the afternoon the King will be decorated by Gen. John J. Pershing and Gen. Peyton C. Marsh, Chief of Staff, and in the evening the royal party will dine with the Vice-President.

Wednesday will be mostly taken up with an inspection tour of the Government buildings, including the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and the Navy Yard. Late in the afternoon the King and Queen will motor to Mount Vernon. In the evening they will be entertained at dinner by Secretary and Mrs. Lansing.

Thursday the King and Queen will give an informal luncheon which will be in the nature of official farewell to the memory of those who have fallen in the various embassies attending. After that function the King will receive an honorary degree from George Washington University, and the Queen will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Catholic University. Immediately afterward they will go to the White House and that same evening after dinner with the President and Mrs. Wilson they will leave Washington on the President's yacht, Mayflower.

MRS. C. VANDERBILT HOSTESS TO QUEEN Reception With Music in Fifth Avenue Home. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a reception with music to the King and Queen at their Fifth Avenue home, 640 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The King, upon his second visit to New York City, was accompanied by his wife, Queen Marie, and their children, Prince Leopold and Princess Marie Louise.

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Among the guests were Lady Herbert, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Henry P. Davidson, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Harry Whitney, Mrs. Charles C. Church, William Henry Adams, John Claflin, representing a committee of American women who are encouraging Belgian art and artists here; by representatives of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, including John Claflin, representing a committee of American women who are encouraging Belgian art and artists here.

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Present were the Countess de Rodolphe du Porzio, Miss Angelica Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Henry P. Davidson, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Harry Whitney, Mrs. Charles C. Church, William Henry Adams, John Claflin, representing a committee of American women who are encouraging Belgian art and artists here; by representatives of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, including John Claflin, representing a committee of American women who are encouraging Belgian art and artists here.

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SEE HOPE IN SOCIAL UNIT PLAN Advocates Believe It Will Ameliorate Industrial Unrest. CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—The close of a three day conference held here by members of twelve national committees representing business, labor, recreation, education, public health, housing, social service, nursing, education, medical, organization, neighborhood organization, housing, statistics and church work, was marked by a general agreement that the social unit plan is the application of the social unit plan to the community would do much to ameliorate the critical condition of industrial unrest, which covers virtually the whole country.

Among the persons strongly favoring the plan are Dr. Franklin K. Martin of Chicago, R. E. Chadwick, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, William Leach, Jr., and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. It was agreed that no plan for the relief of industrial unrest, social and economic groups offers so many hopeful possibilities as the social unit scheme.

See Robbery Plot in Pittsburgh. Special Despatch to THE SUN. PITTSBURGH, Mass., Oct. 25.—What is believed to have been a plot to hold up and rob Mrs. Raymond, E. Baker of Washington, who is at Holmdel, was revealed in the discovery last night of a wire strung across the road leading to her estate. Mrs. Baker did not make her usual morning trip to the church two hours later and then to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Davidson at Glen Cove to meet Red Cross workers.

At 6 o'clock the King will give a luncheon at the Waldorf, at 3 P. M. will meet the Belgian delegation to the International Trade Conference, and at 3:30 will receive officers of the New York branch of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

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# QUEEN GETS GOLDEN WELCOME AT OPERA

## Elizabeth's Fund for Medical Research Swelled by Many Thousands.

### TRIBUTES TO BELGIUM U. S. Soldier Heroes in Audience Which Cheers Royal Couple.

Many thousands of dollars will be added to Queen Elizabeth's fund for the establishment of an institute for medical research at Brussels as the result of an operatic and concert performance given in the Metropolitan Opera House last night in honor of the King and Queen of the Belgians. Otto H. Kahn, treasurer of the fund, decided not to make known at once the sum received from the sale of seats, boxes and standing room, as other contributions are pouring in. A suggestion of what the gift may amount to may be obtained from the fact that from the single source of boxes sold for the evening at \$1,000 apiece to men and women who already owned them more than \$20,000 was realized.

The King and Queen, who were escorted by Mr. Kahn, the Duke of Brabant, entered the opera house a little before 9 o'clock and were ushered to the box of J. P. Morgan in the middle of the "golden horseshoe" in front of the house and on the right, where three decorations—the Italian Order of the Crown, the French Legion of Honor and the Spanish Medal of Carlos the Second—were pinned to the King's chest. The Queen was escorted by the Duke of Brabant, the French Legion of Honor and the Spanish Medal of Carlos the Second.

Brand Whitlock, Ambassador to Belgium; Baron E. de Cartier de Marchienne and the Countess Chima were in the royal party. In the boxes of J. B. Hagen and Mrs. Rosina Hoyt at the right and left of the royal box were Major Gen. William Wright, Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, Mrs. Brand Whitlock, Mrs. Edgar de Marchienne, Lieut.-Col. Knoll, Lieut. Gen. Brand Jacques and Count Guy d'Oultremont.

"Bravest of the Brave." Over the King and Queen, Julius Caesar was quoted most pertinently. "Of all these tribes the bravest were the Belgians," read the inscription in the Latin which every schoolboy knows. If he knows no other, a canopy fringe of red velvet and golden tassels overhung the front of the three boxes. American guests, seated in the boxes, were which swung in festoons along the whole row of boxes and across the stage, over which were the allied flags and the shield of Belgium.

Every seat was occupied before the royal guests arrived. There was no belated operating on this occasion. As the King entered his box, followed by the Queen, above whose forehead was a diamond tiara, and the heir apparent, the orchestra played "La Brabançonne," everybody rose and first the Queen and then King Albert bowed right and left during a long period of applause, ending with three cheers.

The King often used an opera glass to watch the performance in progress. The audience that he scanned with interest was representative in more ways than one. Not only did it include a great number of distinguished persons, but it represented thirty groups of foreign born Americans in which are 150,000 American citizens, but now upon rows of soldiers fresh from the war. The King, upon his second visit to New York City, was accompanied by his wife, Queen Marie, and their children, Prince Leopold and Princess Marie Louise.

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and cases. The King stopped to say a few words to them. The party left the hotel through a lane formed by two dozen Belgian policemen known as "Mayor Hylan's honor squad."

Among Those at Opera. The audience did credit to the occasion in every way in point of numbers and the distinguished persons. It compared favorably with other famous audiences at the Metropolitan. With Mrs. Ogden Goelet were Lady Herbert and Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt guests were Mrs. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman and Miss Grace Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies and Myron T. Herick were with the Princess Aymon de Faucigny Lucinge. The guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews were the Hon. and Mrs. Alfred Anson and Mrs. Edward M. House.

Mrs. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr.'s guests were Mr. and Mrs. David Dows and Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Gray. The Hon. Ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher and Mrs. Fletcher, were with Mr. and Mrs. James A. Borden. Mrs. W. Delano Adams was with Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s guests were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, and Mr. and Mrs. John Garrett. With Reginald C. Vanderbilt were Mr. and Mrs. Gustav S. J. Whitland, Mrs. Charles Dillingham. Lord and Lady Danany were with Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn.

With Mrs. F. W. Whitbridge were Mrs. Cadwallader Jones and Miss Gandy. Mrs. John Sanford's guests included Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Ivelin and Mrs. Work Hewitt.

Others in the Boxes. Among others in the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Miss Frances Ives, Mr. Arthur Curtis James, Mr. Charles and Mrs. H. H. Stuyvesant Chandler and Lawrence Atterbury. Among others in the audience were Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Henry P. Davidson, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Harry Whitney, Mrs. Charles C. Church, William Henry Adams, John Claflin, representing a committee of American women who are encouraging Belgian art and artists here; by representatives of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, including John Claflin, representing a committee of American women who are encouraging Belgian art and artists here.

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# DENIKINE FIGHTING ON 700 MILE FRONT

## On the Whole He Is Making Progress Against Bolshevik Forces.

### VOLUNTEERS ARE AIDING Don Army Advances 50 Miles, but Reds Concentrate at Railway Junctions.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Heavy fighting is going on along General Denikine's entire front. The fighting extends for 700 miles from Taurizyan to Kiev. The chief of the British military mission with General Denikine reports under yesterday's date that the battle so far is going successfully for the anti-Bolshevik forces.

"It appears," says a report to the British War Office, "that the Red armies, in a vehement attempt to restore the morale of the retreating troops, were concentrated on narrow fronts against important cities and junctions. They scored successes in the capture of Veronezh and Orel, but the occupation of these two places failed altogether to stem the general progress of Denikine. "Between Taurizyan and Veronezh the Don army has advanced from 40 to 65 miles on a front of 12 miles during the past few days, taking many prisoners and material."

"Telet, 280 miles southeast of Moscow, was captured Thursday; volunteers attacking Orel have reached the southern outskirts of the town, where fighting is going on at the present time. "Further west volunteers are concentrating for an attack."

TROTZKY REPORTS ANTI-REDS REPULSED Petrograd's Danger Is Lessened, but Not Yet Ended. LONDON, Oct. 24 (delayed).—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine of Russia, in describing the Soviet counteroffensive and capture of Pavlovsk, south of Petrograd, and the repulse of anti-Bolshevik forces in the Pakov sector, says: "The danger hanging over Petrograd has been driven back but not yet definitely removed," according to a wireless despatch received here from Moscow.

Rallying under the command of Trotsky, troops of the Russian Soviet government have savagely attacked the lines of the Russian Northwestern army and have succeeded in pushing for the moment at least, the thrust of the latter against Petrograd, according to reports reaching this city.

Tobolsk, western Siberia, is said to have been captured from the Kolchak army by the Bolsheviks. This report, if confirmed, would indicate an advance of the Soviet army in that sector, as last reports showed them quite a distance to the westward of Tobolsk.

REDS FIGHT AT BAY; TROTZKY RUNS AWAY Bolshevik Minister's Staff Taken as He Flees. STOCKHOLM, Oct. 25.—The Bolsheviks are making a strong stand at Tsarskoye-Selo, which, according to advices received here, the White troops have outflanked.

A despatch from Copenhagen says the entire staff of Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine of Russia, has been captured at Tsarskoye-Selo, according to a Reval despatch to the National Tidende. Trotsky himself escaped by clinging to a railroad car and later fleeing from the scene in an automobile.

Troops of the Northwestern Russian army pursued the Minister and fired upon his car, but Trotsky succeeded in reaching Petrograd.

The flanking of Gen. Yudenitch's army is reported to have been effected by the Bolshevik battleship Potemkin, which is lying in the Neva River, inside of the limits of Petrograd, and shooting over the houses.

A despatch from Arhangelsk says the North Russian Government in a communique issued to-day claims the repulse of a Bolshevik attempt to capture Povenets, on Lake Onega, with great losses, including a Bolshevik vessel. The Bolshevik were driven thirty-three miles from the town of Onega and several villages were captured. The North Russian troops, according to the communication, also took the important railroad junction of Plesetsk, with an armored train and prisoners and guns.

The Arhangelsk newspapers regard the capture of Plesetsk as an important success and rejoice at the unaided achievements of the northern army. They declare the position of the army is better since the departure of the Allies, who, they say, underestimated the North Russian strength.

TROTZKY SHRIEKS AT BRITISH DRIVE Declares English Working Classes Will Overthrow Rulers. LONDON, Oct. 25.—A Moscow wireless message contains a proclamation by Leon Trotsky, the Russian Bolshevik War Minister, on the subject of England's participation in the anti-Bolshevik operations. It is addressed to the "Red Warriors," and says in part: "On I find you are meeting with the hostile schemes of England; on every front you find British guns and material and troops dressed in English clothing. Women and children in Arhangelsk and Astrakhan are being killed and mutilated by English fleets; English ships are bombarding the coasts; English gold is sowing corruption. "Soldiers, commissioners, sailors! More on your hearts have overflowed with hatred against the predatory, deceptive, bloody, false faced English. But never forget there are two England's: the England of mercenaries, violence, corruption and bloodthirstiness, there exists an England of mental power, noble ideals, of international solidarity. The base dishonest England of the stock exchange is against us; England's toiling masses are with us. "We firmly believe that England will rise before long and put a straitjacket on the criminal who is directing the plots against the toiling masses of Russia."

On the other hand, the reply makes reservations regarding reparations, and protests especially against the total sum demanded of Bulgaria. It asks for the suppression of interest charges and requests an extension of the third loan for payment. Regarding the military clauses, Bulgaria objects to the voluntary enlistment system, maintaining that conscription alone can produce sufficient forces to maintain order. The longest part of the reply concerns territorial clauses and protests against modifications of frontiers on ethnic grounds and, quoting masses of statistics, proposes not only a plebiscite in the disputed areas, but also the formation into an autonomous unit of the entire region. The Council considered complaints against German activities in the Schleswig regions in Schleswig and Upper Silesia, instructing a commission to investigate the Polish complaint that the Germans are holding municipal elections in Upper Silesia, although these elections were to take place only after the arrival of the mission to organize the plebiscite. It was reported that German troops had been dispatched to a place in Schleswig within the zone to be occupied by the Allied troops. The French Government has sent a protest to Berlin complaining of the activity of agents in Alsace and Lorraine incident to the conspiracy for a revolt in those two provinces, according to the Strasbourg correspondent of the Paris Press. Since the German-Polish economic agreement has been signed, says the newspaper, "it is probable an equally equitable trade agreement will be reached shortly with Russia and special arrangements made whereby Germany's prospective trade with Russia will be made possible."

# BULGARIA PROTESTS REPARATION TERMS

## Reply to Allies Is Generally Considered Moderate.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 24.—Bulgaria's answer to the terms of peace presented her by the Allied and Associated Powers is moderate in tone and adheres unreservedly to the clauses concerning the League of Nations and labor. It accepts the principle of the protection of minorities in Bulgaria on condition the same measures are applied to other Balkan states.

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The Polish-German economic agreement, announcement of the signing of which was made Friday, provides for the exchange between Germany and Poland of coal, oil, potatoes and other commodities.

SEDITIOUS PARSON LOSES CITIZENSHIP German Lutheran Was Pardoned by President. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 25.—The Rev. Theodore Buesel, formerly a German Lutheran clergyman in Bristol, has lost his American citizenship. Judge Edwin L. Garvin of the United States court has issued a decree cancelling his certificate of citizenship. Buesel was convicted in the Federal court here in July, 1918, of violation of the espionage act. Several witnesses testified to his seditious remarks. He was sent to the Atlanta Federal penitentiary for ten years, but was pardoned by the President last April. He appealed to the court for reinstatement in citizenship. His counsel in arguing the matter contended that Buesel did not have a fair trial as his attorney at the time was not familiar with Federal court procedure. After imposition of sentence the Lutheran Synod suspended Buesel's license to preach. Buesel was born in Germany. He came to this country in 1909 after completing his theological education, went to Indiana in 1910, returned to the United States in 1911, visited Germany in May, 1914, and got back to this country on the last German liner to run the British blockade. He became an American citizen in 1916.

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